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Further Progress In Legislation To Aid City Planning Being Advocated

One of the things that we've talked about a lot during the past few months is the present trend among industries to expand operations and locate new facilities in cities that have an eye to the future. In recognition of this truth and the realization that for the state to progress economically and socially, Montana's cities must continue to grow and develop, a part of the initial effort of the Planning Board has been directed toward the problems associated with city and metropolitan planning. While the Board is interested in this problem primarily from its relationship to economic development at the local level and our interest from this angle is a relatively new one, the problem is not new.

Most Montana cities have been faced with it for some time, and particularly the larger ones which have experienced relatively rapid growth. We have few communities in Montana to which we can point as being outstanding examples of forward planning for sewers, roads, industrial sites, shopping centers, recreational areas, parks, and the like to take care of our future needs. Generally, the planning conducted has been to meet present needs with little public consciousness as to what our requirements will be in ten, twenty-five, or fifty years.

The problem is perhaps not so critical to Montana communities as it is to other more heavily industrialized areas, but it is becoming more urgent with each passing year, and, therefore, merits the attention of nearly every community in the state.

The April-May issue of the newsletter announced that the State Planning Board has been declared an eligible applicant for Federal planning assistance grants to cities of less than 25,000 population upon the basis of decisions rendered by the Montana Attorney General and the legal staff of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, which administers the Federal government's Urban Planning Assistance Program provided for under the Housing Act of 1954. HHFA's opinion did not include a decision with respect to Montana cities of over 25,000 population, however, since the provisions of the law applicable to cities of larger size are different because of their metropolitan character. Under the section of law applicable

to cities of over 25,000 population, these may participate in the Federal program directly if they have planning organizations which are legally constituted bodies authorized to receive and expend Federal funds. If the planning organizations are legally constituted, but do not have the authority mentioned in the previous statement, it may still be possible for them to participate through a state planning agency which meets the necessary criteria for receiving and expending Federal funds in behalf of such metropolitan areas.

Inasmuch as there are three cities (Butte, Billings, and Great Falls) in Montana which have over 25,000 population according to the 1950 census, and all three are interested in carrying out planning programs, the State Planning Board asked the HHFA for a determination of their eligibility for assistance either directly or through the State Planning Board. This reply was received on July 20th and advised that the Housing and Home Finance Agency "considers the Montana State Planning Board an eligible applicant for Section 701 Federal grant funds for planning assistance to regional and metropolitan planning agencies. The qualification of any particular application for a grant for such assistance, however, would necessarily involve the further qualification of the local planning agency or agencies to whom the Board would provide such assistance as regional or metropolitan planning agencies." In view of this determination it appears likely that enabling legislation will be necessary to qualify local planning organizations in Montana's larger cities for this type of Federal assistance.

The way is now clear, however, for Montana cities of less than 25,000 to submit applications through the State Planning Board. Reference should be made to the April-May issue of *Industrial Horizons* for further information on this program, and requests for descriptive pamphlets describing the program in detail should be submitted to the State Planning Board. Arrangements can be made to have a representative of the Housing and Home Finance Agency accompany a member of the Planning Board staff to those cities which desire to submit applications. The purpose of such a visit would

be to explain the program more fully and to assist in preparation of applications.

Closely related to the need for enabling legislation for Montana cities to qualify for Federal planning assistance is the present absence of an effective legal right for cities and counties in Montana to join together to form and finance joint city-county planning bodies. The character of urban development is one of metropolitan growth and makes it mandatory that localities facing this problem plan not only for development in the city proper but beyond the city limits. Again, Butte, Billings, and Great Falls, as well as several other Montana cities are feeling the pinch. Several of these localities would like to form planning bodies which are metropolitan in character so that planning can be conducted beyond present city boundaries. Similarly, most feel that control of development in metropolitan areas is necessary.

These are matters which have received a considerable amount of attention among city and county officials during recent years, and the subject was most recently discussed at the annual meeting of the Montana Municipal League in Billings during the latter part of June. Significant also is the fact that nearly every piece of literature available on what a community needs for industrial development includes mention of planning and zoning ordinances to insure metropolitan growth on a sound basis for the future.

Because of these factors, and the particular interest by representatives of planning and study groups in Butte, Billings, and Great Falls in making these cities eligible for Federal assistance for planning, a meeting of these cities' representatives, with members of the Attorney General's staff, was called by the Planning Board to explore the problems and determine a suitable course of action. These are the conclusions reached:

1. The problem is not insurmountable, though legislation is necessary if effective planning and zoning is to be accomplished.

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City Planning

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2. Legislation to be offered should provide for joint formation and financing of city-county planning organizations which are legal entities. (This type of legislation would insure cities of over 25,000 population the eligibility to participate in the Urban Planning Assistance Program of HHFA.)
3. The proposed enabling legislation should provide the planning organizations established the authority for control of subdivision development for a distance of 5 miles beyond existing city limits to insure that growth and development occurs in a manner that conforms and is consistent with master plans adopted for the area.
4. The problem of urban growth is not acute in all Montana cities; therefore, not all localities are desirous of forming and financing the suggested type of planning body. Accordingly, the legislation should be optional in adoption, allowing those localities with the need to take necessary organizational action when and if deemed appropriate.

These main points do not, of course, cover all the detail that must of necessity be incorporated and considered in the preparation of the proposed legislation, but they do show clearly that the intent is to nurture Montana community growth in a manner which will make our cities more attractive as time goes on rather than less attractive, as is often the case when planning and improvement measures are instituted only as a present need arises.

The Attorney General's office is now in the process of preparing a rough draft of legislation along the lines described above. Many community groups, city and county officials, the Montana Municipal League, the State Planning Board, and other interested groups and individuals are expected to review it carefully prior to submission to the legislature next January. In this way, the legislature will be afforded an opportunity to review legislation proposed and reviewed at the "grass roots" to further Montana's economic and industrial development in both the near and distant future.

G. N. Ry. Aids Communities

The Planning Board has received the first of a series of community industrial surveys on Montana communities prepared by the Great Northern Railway Company for towns on its lines. Surveys completed and furnished to the Planning Board include Choteau, Glasgow, Sidney, Great Falls, Chinook, Havre, Malta, Wolf Point, Plentywood, and Chester. All carry comprehensive coverage emphasizing each community's potential development opportunities.

Montana To Be Included In Western Resources Handbook

A section on Montana is to be incorporated into the Western Resources Handbook, prepared and published by Stanford Research Institute as a reference tool for industrial, commercial, financial, construction, utility, transportation, research, educational, government, or military organizations concerned with the economy of the West—its size, makeup, and rate of growth.

Notification that Montana was to be included in the next issue was received in a letter from Charles L. Hamman, Assistant Director of Economics Research at Stanford Research Institute in Menlo Park, California, in which the Planning Board was asked to assist in collection of source material and suggest additional material not included in SRI's outline. Montana State University's Bureau of Business and Economic Research, the Montana Unemployment Compensation Commission, and many other state offices and agencies are assisting the Planning Board in this task.

The handbook is being built up over a period of time rather than being published as a static book, and is in loose-leaf form so that it can be maintained as a timely service fitted to the dynamic economy of the western states. It came into being in recognition of the need of modern industry for facts, particularly facts that the modern businessman needs in order to make sound decisions. As a consequence it is especially valuable to persons engaged in plant location, plant expansion, planning capital expenditures, industrial development, security analysis, market analysis, product diversification, or distribution research. It consolidates regional data within a standard, readily comparable format, for easy reference by subscribers.

All of this, of course, means that advantages of industrial location in Montana will be available to subscribers in a publication recognized and respected by the men who make decisions. It is interesting in this respect to note that the interests and needs of the subscribers play a large part in guiding the content, emphasis, and style of presentation, and these needs will be of even more significance in future issues.

Stanford Research Institute is especially well qualified to prepare a reference tool of this type, since it is a non-endowed public service corporation established to provide confidential fact-finding research under contract for private industry and government. With a staff of over 500 scientists, economists, analysts, engineers, and other supporting personnel who conduct "team research," it has a wide variety of professional talent to assist in developing the Western Resources Handbook. Montanans can well be pleased to know that their state will soon be covered along with most of the other 11 western states in this publication.

Aspects of Water Pollution On State's Development Discussed with Pollution Council

On July 20th the viewpoints of the State Planning Board on the effects of water pollution on the state's development were presented and discussed at a meeting of the Water Pollution Council of the State Board of Health. The statement furnished to the Council is reproduced on pages 3 and 4 because of the importance and widespread interest in water use and pollution problems in Montana.

The Planning Board's statement is directed principally toward providing guidelines to the Council on matters relative to the use of water courses for transportation and dilution of industrial wastes, but not at the neglect of stream use for agricultural, domestic, and recreational purposes since maximum development and benefits of Montana's water resource can be realized only by recognizing the many ways in which this asset contributes to our present and future prosperity and environment.

Significantly, these suggested guidelines do coincide closely with the concept of the Water Pollution Council. In addition, the Council is also of the opinion that the taxation matters mentioned are worthy of consideration because of the incentive that would exist for industries to install the most efficient and up-to-date pollution control methods and equipment in existence, thus insuring maximum utilization and protection of water for the future. At the request of the Water Pollution Council, the Planning Board is now conducting research to determine the types of tax incentives available to industry for pollution control in other states. This research will be conducted cooperatively with the Board of Health to determine if similar measures might be feasible and beneficial in Montana.

BRIEFS

Great Falls topped the list of Montana cities in building permit valuations in the state during May 1956.

Immediate full scale production from the Yogo sapphire deposit in Judith Basin County is planned by a group of Rocky Mountain Empire investors, according to recent press reports.

New airline service by newly formed Montana Airlines of Kalispell to serve Cut Bank, Shelby, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Missoula, and Kalispell is pending final approval and application to the CAA and Montana Aeronautics Commission.

President Eisenhower has asked Congress for \$465,000 for construction of Miles City fish hatchery. The facility would produce 10 million northern pike, wall-eyed pike, bass, and catfish annually.

PLANNING BOARD VIEWS WATER POLLUTION

(See Article on Previous Page)

MONTANA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Sam W. Mitchell Building
HELENA, MONTANA

July 19, 1956

State Water Pollution Council
State Board of Health
Helena, Montana

Gentlemen:

The following is furnished in response to your request for a statement from this Board regarding pollution and its effect upon economic and social development in Montana:

So far as this Board has been able to determine during its year of current operation, the problems of pollution control which are faced in this state are mostly preventive rather than corrective. Our streams and the air over our cities have not been polluted to any appreciable degree, and this is particularly true for those areas where high value is assigned to fishing, hunting, and recreational purposes. This does not, however, mean that problems do not exist or that they will not come into being.

It is the opinion of this Board that much of Montana's economic and social development in both the immediate and distant future will depend to a large degree upon whether we as a state establish and maintain a balanced approach to water use and pollution problems, and how we administer our water resources for industrial as well as agricultural, domestic, and recreational purposes. This need for balance is especially important in Montana where our streams are suitable for multiple purposes which all contribute to our way of life in physical, esthetic, and social ways as well as economic. These non-economic contributions are equally important to industries, and indeed they are among the principal advantages that exist for industrial location in Montana. Responsible industry is therefore as much interested as any group in pollution control and asks no special favors, but does expect clearly defined policies and standards which are administered in a realistic manner recognizing current technical and economic abilities and limitations. In this respect, we feel that it is especially important that the following be guiding principles to the State Water Pollution Council:

- (1) Standards are necessary so that industry knows what is expected of it and so that arbitrary controls will not be imposed.
- (2) Standards should be clearly defined in technical terms commonly used and accepted by industry.
- (3) Standards should reflect current technical and economic capabilities.
- (4) Standards should vary to suit past, present, and future uses of individual water courses.
- (5) Flexibility and allowance for modification of standards should be provided for to meet new and changing conditions which come about with technical and economic advancement, but reasonable periods must be allowed for industries which establish their operations on the basis of previously prescribed criteria to meet the new standards. Such time allowances should also vary to suit particular circumstances, taking into account technical and economic capabilities. Every encouragement and assistance possible should be given to help industry in meeting new and recommended standards.
- (6) Standards adopted should not place Montana at a disadvantage to other nearby states with similar resources in attracting industrial expansion and development. Neither is it considered desirable to encourage industrial location in Montana by adoption of standards less strict

than in other areas unless the objectives of conservation and maximum development can be obtained because of conditions peculiar to this state or particular areas within the state.

- (7) The policy of the Water Pollution Council should be one of encouraging and assisting industry as well as municipalities in solving and overcoming pollution problems rather than one of arbitrary enforcement. Use of the injunction and other legal actions should be used only as a last resort in incorrigible cases or those in which the public health and safety is involved.

It is the belief of this Board that the principles set forth above are realistic and that they will aid in achieving a balanced approach to water use and pollution, which will enhance rather than inhibit the state's development for the maximum benefit of the people. We are under the impression that the Water Pollution Council presently subscribes to these principles. Accordingly, in supplying this statement, we are doing no more than endorsing what we believe to be your existing program and objectives.

It is a well known fact that costs involved in building and operating facilities to eliminate and prevent pollution resulting from industrial wastes are typically high. Frequently, the ability or inability of an industry to bear these additional costs which are not directly related to their production process can be the deciding factor as to whether or not location in a particular area is economic. As a consequence, it may be assumed that there are instances in which industries sometimes are unable to locate in areas which they would otherwise prefer.

To help in overcoming this possible disadvantage in some states which maintain high standards of pollution control, certain types of tax exemptions are being provided. In Montana, for example, it might be worthwhile to exclude industrial pollution control facilities in the exempt property classification under the property tax, and to allow rapid amortization privileges in computing corporation license taxes. The effect of the first would, of course, be to reduce the tax burden on a permanent basis, and the second would have the effect of treating the costs of plant construction more as an expense than as a capital expenditure.

Either or both of the above possibilities would, we believe, be contributory to maintaining the highest possible standards of pollution control and would foster further industrial development in Montana. Such measures would be consistent with sound principles of conservation and would be in the interests of public welfare, health, and safety. Further, these proposals would not appear to be inconsistent with present practice and policy, since discrimination would not be involved inasmuch as public waste disposal facilities are not taxed, and industries which are able to use public facilities suffer none of the disadvantages we have referred to above.

This Board has not conducted a thorough study on the above proposals, but does feel that they merit consideration by all groups and individuals in Montana which are concerned with our state's growth and development. On this basis, we commend them for consideration of their possible effect upon the program and objectives of the State Water Pollution Council.

Sincerely yours,
s. P. F. ROYS, Director

INDUSTRY ATTRACTS MORE INDUSTRY

Few people could anticipate that the location of the elemental phosphorous plant at Victor Chemical Works, at Silver Bow between Butte and Anaconda, just a few years ago would be the basis for another substantial Montana business close by. But, that's exactly what has happened. Montana Concrete Industries, Inc., chartered in Montana last February, is now building at Silver Bow, investing over \$200,000 in plant and equipment to produce concrete products for sale in Montana and northern Wyoming.

Availability of slag from Victor was one of the principal reasons for this new industry which will manufacture concrete and pumice blocks as well as prestressed concrete products. The slag, a medium weight aggregate, will be used chiefly in the concrete blocks, which have withstood a quality test of 3,000 pounds per square inch whereas only 1,000 pounds per square inch is required in normal building construction. Block production and sales are underway, although construction is not completed. Mr. R. A. Burns, formerly from Idaho Falls and now Assistant Manager at Silverbow, indicated that "at a later date manufacture of concrete blocks from light aggregate may be possible by bloatting the slag as it leaves Victor's furnaces." Pumice blocks will also be manufactured from pumice shipped in from Idaho.

Among the prestressed products planned are prestressed channel planks reinforced with high tensile cable. These "planks" are used in ceiling and floor construction and result in savings in both time and materials in types of construction to which they are adaptable. This is Montana's first plant producing this particular product. The closest similar operations are in Idaho Falls, Spokane and Denver.

The manufacturing process will involve a flow of materials from stockpile to batcher, to a mixer, to a vibrator (block machine), and to one of six steam rooms for preliminary curing, after which the blocks are cubed (stacked). Upon completion of cubing, they are moved to a steam autoclave for final curing. The effect of this operation is that the blocks are given the equivalent age of 28 days in a period of 8 hours, and 90 per cent of the shrinkage commonly experienced in block curing processes is eliminated, thus giving a uniform size product to the consumer.

The plant's General Manager, T. J. Adolphsen, formerly Manager of Graystone Concrete Products, Inc. in Seattle, said that "the access to the railroad which facilitated easy construction of a spur track, and the good market possibilities in Montana and Wyoming were also factors in selection the Montana location." He also reported that 50 to 70 people will be employed in the plant when it reaches full production. Completion of plant construction is estimated to be around August 15th, and, if activ-

Bozeman's Effort to Get Federal Lab Demonstrated Cooperation and Unity

Though Bozeman and Montana State College were unsuccessful in their efforts to get the U. S. Department of Agriculture's new \$19,000,000 Animal Disease Laboratory located there, some good was accomplished and the effort may yet prove beneficial.

A sound case was presented in behalf of the Bozeman location in a 29-page brochure with ten documentary appendices prepared cooperatively by the Montana State College, the Bozeman Chamber of Commerce, and the State Planning Board with the assistance of many Montana individuals and organizations. Montana's case was further supported on June 27th with an oral presentation by a 5-man Montana delegation before the Agriculture Department Site Committee in St. Louis, Missouri. The brochure was organized and edited by Dr. E. A. Tunnick, Head of Montana State College's Veterinary Research Laboratory; Norris Johnson, Manager of the Bozeman Chamber of Commerce; and Perry Roys, Director of the Planning Board. The delegation to St. Louis was headed by Dr. R. R. Renne, President of Montana State College, accompanied by Dr. M. M. Kelso, Director of MSC's Agricultural Experiment Station; Dean Chaffin of Bozeman, representing the Chamber of Commerce; Forest Noel of Lewistown, representing the Montana livestock industry; and Perry Roys for the state.

Individuals and organizations from state offices and institutions, industry, and trade associations cooperated fully in putting Montana's best foot forward. Without this cooperation the brochure could not have been

compiled, from conception to completion, in 6 days.

Bozeman's case was a strong one combined with attractive offers of sites, but so were the cases and inducements presented by the 67 other delegations from 28 states. Each delegation "had everything," and though there were occasions when one might be suspicious that the truth was being stretched a little, most did meet the published requirements. Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, however, was the most outstanding since this was the location picked by the Site Committee.

It may be small comfort, but Bozeman and Montana gained by experience. The community and the state rose to the occasion and let the rest of the country know we were in the running. And this can't be anything but helpful the next time a similar opportunity arises.

It may be, too, that the next time won't be very far away, for related to the location of this national laboratory is the location of a Western Regional Animal Laboratory to perform research in diseases peculiar to the western states. Veterinary medical people in the western states had been proposing such a laboratory prior to any announcement that the national laboratory was to be moved from Beltsville, Maryland. With this in mind, Bozeman's case would have been pretty weak for a western regional lab had it not presented a good case on its advantages as a site for the national facilities. This becomes especially apparent in view of the fact that Senators Murray and Mansfield and Congressman Metcalf have introduced bills in their respective Houses to locate a western lab at Bozeman.

CONGRATULATIONS

Western Life Insurance Company, which issued its first policy in Helena in 1910 for \$1,000 and now has insurance of more than 300 million dollars in force, played host to the public on Saturday, July 14, in showing its magnificent new four-story building. Its many new and modern features are much too numerous for us to describe, so we want to say only, "that it's a beauty," and add our congratulations to Western Life on this further progressive step in building Montana.

ity is any indication, they should make it, for they are making blocks currently for both sale and use in the plant, and the latter is well along.

TIMBER SALE MAY BE BASIS FOR LARGE NEW LUMBER PLANT

85 million board feet of timber now being advertised incident to oral auction to be held in the Federal Building in Missoula on August 21, 1956 may well result in a large new lumber mill for Montana.

The timber included in the sale (mostly lodgepole pine with minor quantities of fir and spruce) is located about 32 miles from White Sulphur Springs, making that area a logical site for the milling operations because of advantages likely to exist in transportation costs.

Forest Service officials in Missoula have indicated that interest in this sale has been very pronounced. 22 groups are known to have investigated the area during the last year, and about 100 have gotten information from the Forest Service since the sale was announced. Prospectuses may still be obtained from the U. S. Forest Service, Federal Building, Missoula, Montana.

Availability of Building A Factor In New Montana Industry

Forman, Ford & Company, established since 1883 as a glass distributor, will convert the old Milwaukee railroad station in Great Falls into a Montana subsidiary for paint manufacturing. The station, a gift to the city of Great Falls by the Milwaukee Road, will be used for the manufacture of heavy paints used on exterior surfaces such as homes and barns, and interior "flats." Forman, Ford is also the western distributor for Libby-Owens glass, and plans to use the Great Falls plant as the distributing center for their glass products in this region.

Factors cited by company officials as being important in the selection of the Great Falls site include the availability of the building, the rising cost of transportation between their Minneapolis factory and points in the Northwest in combination with expanding markets, and the availability of many of the principal raw materials.

L. A. Potter, President of the parent company, said, "The firm at first planned only a distribution center in Great Falls similar to the ones the company has in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and Des Moines, Iowa, but when the passenger depot building proved to be available, the company decided to set up a factory."

Access to existing markets and entrance into new market areas will also be possible according to Mr. George W. Harper, Vice President of Forman, Ford, who is now in Great Falls arranging for office space and organizational matters. Canadian communities to the north are expected to provide a substantial market for glass, in addition to these in the Northwest. Interest in the Canadian provinces results from the fact that much of the glass now used there is imported from England. This situation presents a favorable outlook, therefore, for sale of window glass products such as thermopane.

Many raw materials and locally produced products will also be used. Montana vegetable oils produced in the Great Falls vicinity, solvents from the local Phillips Petroleum refinery, lead and zinc pigments produced in the state, and other Montana products will supply the raw materials for the plant whenever feasible.

This new plant for Montana is significant not only because of the above mentioned advantages, but also because company management plans call for a beautification program which is typical of modern plant location concepts. Mr. Potter in making the announcement regarding the company's anticipated location said, "One of the first things we plan to do is to rejuvenate the grounds surrounding the former Milwaukee station. Situated as it is between Gibson Park and the River Drive Parkway, this location can become the most beautifully landscaped industrial plant in Great Falls and we intend to make it so." Thus Great Falls not only benefits by having a new industry with its consequent increase in income and employment opportunities, but also will have an additional scenic attraction in its midst.

Present plans call for beginning operations about October 1. Approximately 25 persons will be employed in the initial phases, in addition to sales and administrative personnel.

On July 10 the Great Falls Chamber of Commerce acted as host at a dinner honoring the new industry and welcoming it to Great Falls. In attendance, representing Forman, Ford, were L. A. Potter and George W. Harper, President and Vice President respectively, of the Minneapolis firm; Edwin R. (Dick) Mitchell, President of the subsidiary, Forman, Ford Company of Montana; and Roy Forney of Billings, who has been named as manager of the Great Falls plant.

Miscellaneous

"Getting and Holding Good Employers," a U. S. Chamber of Commerce publication, discusses the variety of ways in which the economic climate affects business costs. It outlines the fundamentals of a good business climate and suggests a program for improvement through constructive local action. If you don't already have a copy, they may be obtained from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington 6, D. C., at a cost of 50c each.

Incident to Bozeman's bid for the Federal Animal Disease Laboratory, final steps were taken to form an industrial development corporation, which was prepared to provide a site for the prospective facility if requested. Other Montana communities now having similar corporations include Sidney and Lewistown. Billings is now giving study to the formation of one.

The May-June issue of the Montana Mining Association Newsletter reports that Ralph Smith and U. M. Sahinen, Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology staff members, are making frequent trips collecting samples of Montana clays for a forthcoming study by Mr. Smith. Persons knowing of a large deposit of good clay, high alumina, refractory or otherwise, are urged to contact the Bureau at the Montana School of Mines in Butte.

Minerals Engineering Company, which has tungsten operations at Glen, Montana, has conducted preliminary drilling on an iron deposit near Dillon in Beaverhead County. Blair Burwell, President, reports that "drilling completed shows reserves estimated around 42 million tons, with the possibility that the deposit might develop several hundred million tons of ore from which a 60 to 65 per cent iron concentrate may be produced."

Proceedings of the First Montana Community Development Conference conducted by the State Planning Board in Helena April 19-20, 1956 have been mailed to those registered at the meeting. Additional copies are available to persons who were unable to attend by submitting a request to the Planning Board.

Industrial Horizons

The official publication of the State Planning Board, is issued monthly and distributed free of charge to Montana citizens. Its purpose and policy is to keep Montanans abreast of industrial development efforts and occurrences.

Persons or organizations wishing to receive HORIZONS may be placed on the mailing list by sending a card or letter to that effect to the State Planning Board with the name and address of recipient clearly indicated.

Montana State Planning Board

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Helena, Montana



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